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Washington Post

SEP 11, 1957

report before a packed Assembly Hall.

He attacked the Soviet version of events in Hungary of last October as "the truth upside down." He denied Soviet contentions that the troops were called in by Hungarian authorities to restore order.

Lodge listed eight counts on which he said Kadar's Soviet-supported regime broke its promises to the Hungarian people. These included failure to obtain withdrawal of Soviet troops, abandonment of promises not to conduct reprisals against freedom fighters, and failure to establish a multi-party political system.

Lodge asserted that the Kadar regime reneged on promises to hold free elections, uphold the right to strike, put an end to Soviet plunder of Hungarian resources, and respect freedom of religion and the press.

He said the United States had a list of 1,768 individuals singled out for punitive action by the Kadar regime, with 53 death sentences passed and 23 executions carried out.

N.Y.H.T.

SEP 11 1957

Search at U.N.

cial information available in Hungary today. The list is doubtless incomplete but it is the best we have been able to get.

It shows twenty-three executions.

It shows fifty-one death sentences.

It shows twenty-nine sentences of life imprisonment, fifteen of them commuted from sentences of death. . . . This list, of course, does not include any individuals against whom proceedings have been taken but not reported in the newspapers.

Promise Number Three: A Multi-Party System.

This promise too was broken.

N.Y. Times
SEP 11, 1957

News Reports Are Cited

We have a news report that all 300 workers in a factory in Miskolc, one of the strongholds of the revolution, were sent to Russia for a "study visit" and have not been heard from since. We have reports of new networks of informers being created in factories and villages by blackmail threats against people who took part in the uprising.

In further proof of the breaking of this promise, the United States delegation has submitted, for circulation as a General Assembly document, a list of 1,768 individuals, each identified by name, against whom the Hungarian authorities have taken punitive action between November, 1956, and August, 1957, for alleged anti-regime activities during and after the October revolution.

This list is drawn entirely from Hungarian Communist sources, namely, Hungarian newspapers and Hungarian Communist radio broadcasts during the period in question. This is the nearest thing to official information available in Hungary today. The list is doubtless incomplete, but it is the best we have been able to get.

It shows twenty-three executions. It shows fifty-one death sentences. It shows twenty-nine sentences of life imprisonment, fifteen of them commuted from sentences of death.

Persecution Discussed

Because of the breaking of this promise, Mr. President, not only these 1,768 people have been hurt, together with all others persecuted whose names have not been published. The entire Hungarian people are hurt when the courts are used in this way to make examples and thus to frighten the people into obedience.

This list, of course, does not include any individuals against whom proceedings have been taken but not reported in the newspapers. We have no way of knowing accurately how many of these there may be, although some reports indicate the number is in the tens of thousands. Nor does it include the 190,000 Hungarians who fled to other countries rather than risk the vengeance of the Soviet puppet regime.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1957.

Excerpts From Speeches at U. N. on Hungarian Situation

Special to The New York Times.
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,
Sept. 10—Following are ex-
cerpts from speeches in the
General Assembly today on
Hungary:

Keith C. O. Shann,

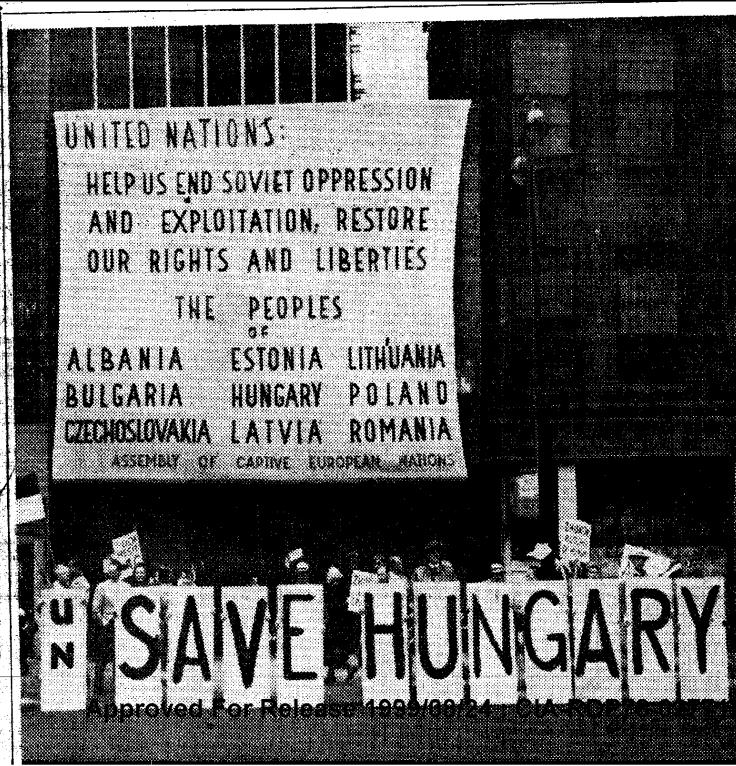
Australia

The report which it is my
duty to present to the As-
sembly has long since been
circulated to the members of
the United Nations.

The committee has, as in-
structed by the Assembly, di-
rected its attention to the sit-
uation created by the inter-
vention of the armed forces
of the U. S. S. R. on 24th
October last. That they did
intervene is, of course, ques-
tioned by no one. We have
made it clear that the main
concern of our report is in
no way the internal affairs of
the Hungarian people.

The committee was com-
posed of members drawn
from countries in each of the
continents of the world. Im-
putations which have been
made that the committee took
instructions from any source
whatever are an insult to men
who approached their
task with an attitude sin-
cerely judicial and fair-
minded.

When the committee first
met, no consensus of opinion
existed between us as to the
nature of the events which
we were called upon to sur-
vey. Each member of the
committee had complete lib-



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tens of thousands. Nor does
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garians who fled to other
countries rather than risk the
vengeance of the Soviet pup-
pet regime.

Judged by the standards
it set for itself, the Soviet
puppet regime has grievously
wrongs the Hungarian peo-
ple.

That regime, is of course,
an agent of Moscow's will.
The wrongs it has done flow
from the original wrong done
to Hungary's liberty and inde-
pendence by armed force.

I think there is great doubt

the former privileged classes,
or feudal circles, aristocrats
and nobility who had lost
their privileges and the
Horthyite Fascist elements
that had been driven from
power.

Taking account of the fact
that the insurrection had been
instigated by Western im-
perialist circles and that it
constituted a serious threat to
peace, the Hungarian Govern-
ment, as one of the signa-
tories of the Warsaw Pact,
asked the Government of the
Soviet Union to place at its
disposal its troops stationed
in Hungary under that pact.

With the support of the
Soviet Union troops, the Hun-
garian armed forces liquidated
the counter-revolution and
restored legal order in
the country. The liquidation
of the Hungarian counter-
revolution is a domestic mat-
ter within the jurisdiction of
Hungary.

The Hungarian Government
rightly considers that the pro-
cedures of the Special Com-
mittee are unworthy of the
United Nations.

The Hungarian Government
considers it necessary:

That the General Assembly
should condemn the report of
the Special Committee as in-
tervention in the domestic af-
fairs of Hungary, as slander
and as incitement to war, and
that the General Assembly
should condemn the imperial-
ist forces which for years
have been carrying out sub-
versive activities against the
institutions of the Hungarian

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